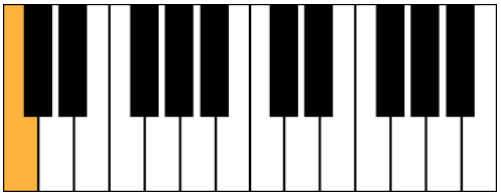
LOS ACORDES DE 3 NOTAS

Los acordes pueden ser de muchos tipos. Aquí vamos a ver los *mayores*, los *menores*, los *aumentados*, y los de *5ª disminuida*.

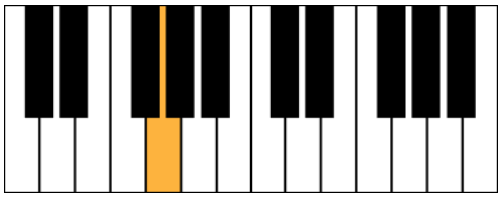
Hagamos un ejemplo. Calculemos **Do mayor**, **Do menor**, **Sol mayor** y **Sol menor**.

Primero da la nota que da nombre al acorde:

Do



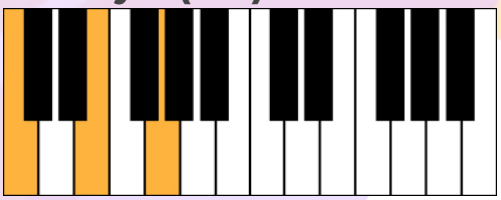
Sol



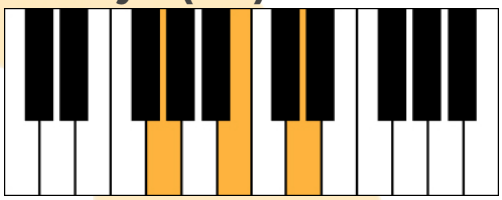
Luego si es *mayor*, da las notas que estén a distancia de **4+3**, y si es *menor*, a distancia de **3+4**.

Recuerda que en música las distancias se miden en "*semitonos*", y se cuentan como el *número de desplazamientos* que tienes que hacer para ir de una nota a otra, pasando por todas las notas (incluyendo las negras).

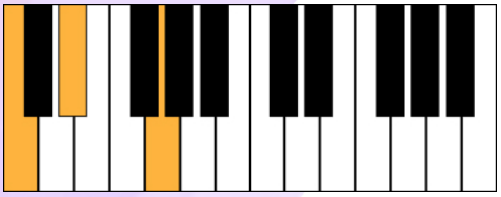
Do mayor (4+3)



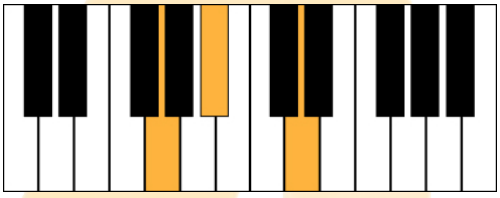
Sol mayor (4+3)



Do menor (3+4)



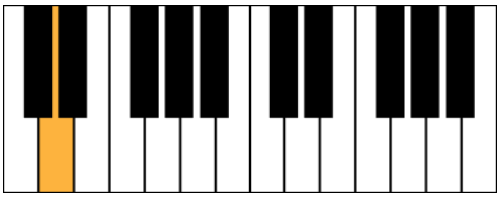
Sol menor (3+4)



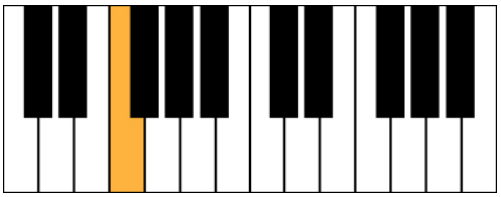
Otro ejemplo: calculemos **Re aum**, **Re 5dis**, **Fa aum** y **Fa 5dis**.

Primero da la nota que da nombre al acorde.

Re

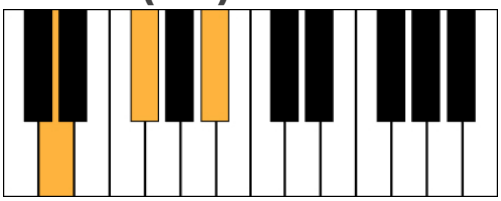


Fa



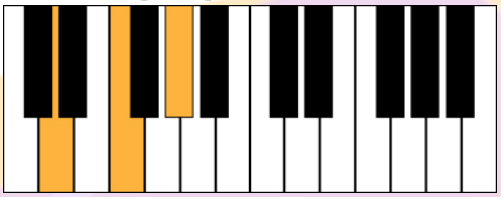
Luego, si es *aumentado*, da las notas que estén a distancia de **4+4**, y si es de *5ª disminuida*, a distancia de **3+3.**

Re aum (4+4)



Fa aum (4+4)

Re 5dis (3+3)

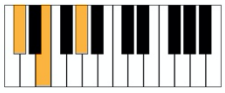
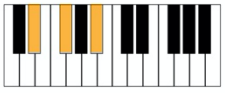
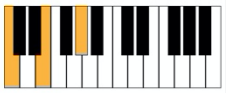
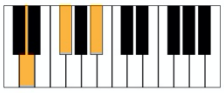
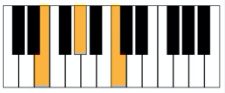
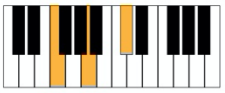


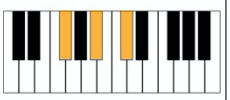
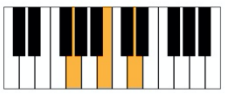
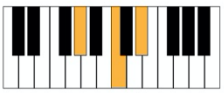
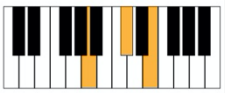
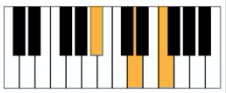
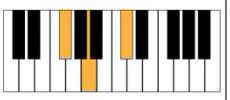
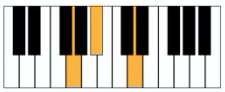
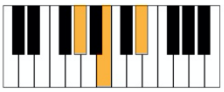
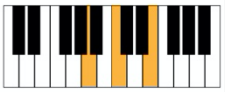
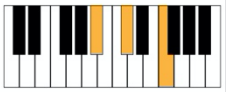
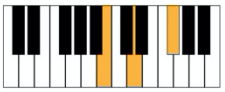
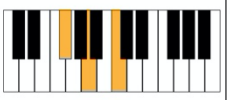
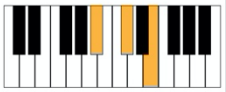
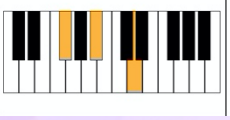
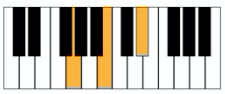
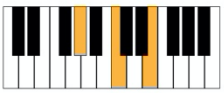
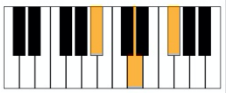
Fa 5dis (3+3)

En realidad hay más maneras de dar estos mismos acordes. Esta que te estoy enseñando es la más sencilla y se llama **Estado Fundamental**. En el curso de Piano Intermedio verás otras más complejas, llamadas **Inversiones**.

En la próxima página te dejo una tabla de referencia con **todos** los acordes de tres notas *mayores*, *menores*, *aumentados* y de *5ª disminuida*, en estado fundamental.

Todos los acordes de tres notas *mayores*, *menores*, *aumentados* y de *5ª disminuida*, en estado fundamental.

	Do	Re ♭ Do #	Re	Mi ♭ Re #	Mi	Fa
M (mayor)						
m (menor)						
5dis (5ª disminuida)						
aum (aumentado)						

	Sol ♭ Fa #	Sol	La ♭ Sol #	La	Si ♭ La #	Si
M (mayor)						
m (menor)						
5dis (5ª disminuida)						
aum (aumentado)